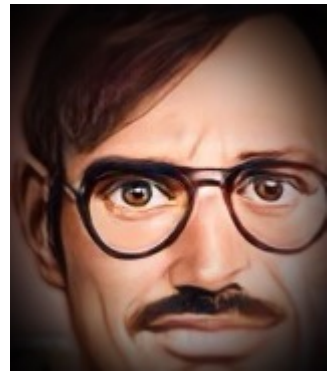
LBO 2

Theory of Amorphism

Little Book Open Series

Journey within, wandering between

Thoughts, dreams, and reality



By David Butterworth

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Title: LBO 2 - Theory of Amorphism

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Copyright Year: 2023

ISBN: 9781312055421

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Copyright Case Number 1-12989486561 9/14/2023

Published by David Butterworth

First Printing: 2023

Second Printing 2025

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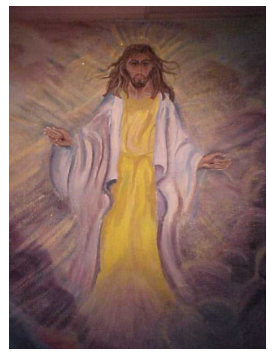
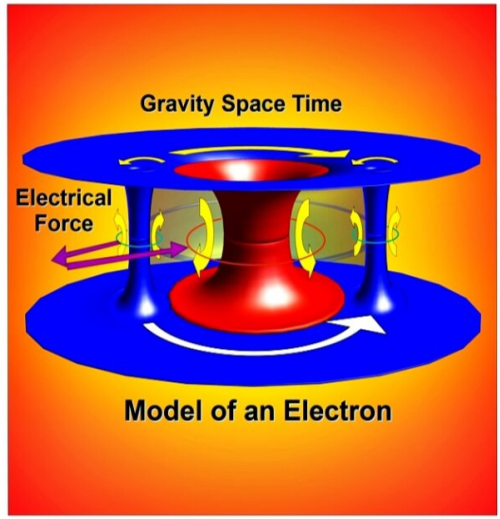


Overview

A set of eight philosophy books based on a new theory of Physics. Instead of objects and forces inhabiting space and time, this new theory involves interacting singularities. It has a unified approach to Physics using dark matter and dark energy, elements of biological life, and a general understanding of who we are as a people. These books are my attempt to understand life and the universe; to see the truth without religion, traditions, or elitist intellectuals getting in the way.

These books are open to all religions, faiths, and to anyone who questions existence. This is my attempt to get us away from the new approaching Dark Age and, instead, transport us into a new golden age. Welcome to a new Renaissance Age, where we understand our importance and our relationship with God. See a new future with affordable energy, a free economy, and a new distribution of wealth; the year of the Jubilee, where debts are forgiven, and homes are returned to their owners.


Gravity Space Time
Electrical
Force
Model of an Electron

Forward

This is the result of a 50-year quest to understand the universe. Not only the physics of how things work, but also the why, what's behind all of this? Now I have finally found the truth; ancient wisdom and modern discoveries have joined into a lucid explanation that even a child could understand. Now, before it slips through my fingers, I have gifted it to you in this document. But be careful, this is the unvarnished truth. It will change how you look at things. And there will be no going back after you comprehend this perception; the insight will have its impact. You won't look at anything in quite the same way again.

But you need to see this truth because there are influences out to destroy you. Unless you can see clearly, you will never avoid the calamity that is headed your way. You need to know the absolute reality; your eyes must be opened. It is essential to know you are not a mindless drone nor an insignificant member of society. You are the most complicated creation in the universe. And you need to live your life knowing how critical you really are.

So take a ride like never before, through science, through ancient understandings, through life itself. Parts of this may seem hard when long-standing beliefs are challenged, but don't give up on this book. There's a reward at the end.

I have been searching for the key to understanding physics all of my adult life; the key that would unlock the mysteries of the Universe and would make everything simple. This was more than the combination of the four known forces into a grand Unified Field Theory. It was trying to gain a deep understanding of the nature of space and matter. Why do some particles have a charge while others do not? Why does gravity only attract? And what is antimatter and dark matter? Except for a few people on the Internet, I felt pretty alone. Most people only cared about what, not the why, and if they could use an equation, they were satisfied. Truthfully, I even have trouble with $F=(M)(A)$. How did the mass know to accelerate under the influence of a force? What I was looking for was to get beyond the mathematics.

Now, physics involves mathematics of a greater degree than any other occupation on Earth, and this math is essential. It is needed to make physics useful. But physics also has a sense of wonder. And it is this wonder, the ability to open our minds to new ideas, that has captured my interest. I wanted to see the new horizons. I want to know why things were the way they were. And I wanted to know what was true and what was not true. But I also found out that sometimes what you were most sure of turns out to be false, forcing you into a reevaluation. And once you gain a new insight, there is no going back. Things will never be the same again.

Painfully, I have to admit that I never saw this as a problem. I just went on in perfect innocence, not seeing the damage I was causing other people on the Internet.

This is worse than criticizing someone’s religion, which no one should ever do. It’s personal, and it turns out that the ground beneath our feet is even more personal. It will change our views of ourselves, our future, and our children’s future.

I have been on this quest for 55 years, starting in March 1970. At times, there have been blinding revelations that left me stunned for weeks. At other times, there was the discovery of the obvious puzzle pieces that had been known for thirty years but were never applied until recently. I realized now that I am pretty dense. This is quite a story in itself, this blind man's bluff, but it distracts from telling of the wonders of the universe. So instead, I’ll show the end view first and then tie it back to Newton’s, Einstein’s, Maxwell’s, Schrödinger's, and Dirac’s laws, theories, and equations. These are my benchmarks. Suppose I can demonstrate that a single model of a particle can generate results consistent with these benchmarks. In that case, I will be satisfied that the key I was looking for has been found. And I know that other theories exist. I welcome others to bounce these ideas off them. We need new ideas if we are going to move out of the old 20th-century way of doing things and enter the latest 21st century.

Now I don't want to overwhelm. People have devoted their whole lives to the study of Physics, so I will only provide an overview here. The details are in my free “Physics and Metaphysics” e-book.
Lastly, I’ll show what I know of the new science. Of dark matter warp engines, of force fields, and energy enough to last us through multiple lifetimes. It’s all here. The science of space travel is within our grasp. A

whole new future awaits.

Warning: If you are one of those people who do not want to know why, read no further. For I have come to the end of my quest and have reached a vision so profound, so enormous, and so simple that it has taken my breath away. And it has changed my view of the universe. So come no further if you don't want your universe rocked!

Introduction

I sit by the fire. The fire gives me warmth and light. There is truth in the fire. The fire is my friend.

Before me is the abyss. It is broad and deep, stretching to the horizon. The bottom is covered in darkness. I am awed at the beauty of the abyss, yet I know if I fell in, I would be lost forever. But looking here, I know I am part of the abyss, part of its beauty, part of its timelessness.

And I sit at an ancient site, the ruins of those who came before me. I feel their presence in those elders who came and sat by their own fires and studied the abyss. Their wisdom inspires me.

There is truth here, and in the following chapters, I will clarify what I have learned. And don't just accept my truths without examination; question everything. You must raise your own dialogue on the workings of the universe; that is how you learn and grow. And you need to succeed if you are going to add to the universe; your voice is critical.

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And he said unto me, You must prophesy again before many peoples, and nations, and tongues, and kings.

Revelation 10:11(Chapter 10, Verse 11) (New King James Version)

Thanks and Acknowledgments

My thanks to the following internet sites for information, details and insights used in this book.

1. All Physical constants from NIST Reference on Constants, Units, and Uncertainity *physics.nist.gov*

1. Word Definitions from Merriam- Webster ***www.merriam-webster.com***

2. Word Synonyms from Thesaurus – Synonyms, Antonyms and Related Words ***www.freethesaurus.com***

3. New Testament Scripture based upon New King James Version marked (NKJV) Scriptures taken from the New King James Version Copyright 1982 by Thomas Nelson Used by permission. All rights reserved.

Theory of Amorphism

Reviewing the Basics

We have been looking at the universe in error. We have been looking at space and time, at objects and forces, particles and waves, when actually all that exists is light. And we really do not understand light outside of Maxwell's Equations, which describe it as an interplay of electrical and magnetic forces. But while we acknowledge the existence of these forces, we actually do not understand how they exist or why they influence a charged particle. We only know that the speed of light is constant, giving rise to Einstein's Theory of Relativity. We need to understand light and know the basis of its construction. So here I am going to propose an entirely alternative narrative. Erasing everything that we thought about the universe, we are going to start from scratch.

We are starting with an amorphous backdrop. We cannot call it a universe because there is no space or time. And it's not nothing since I believe that nothing doesn't exist. It's simply without form, shape, or structure.

On top of this backdrop, we are going to create a simple definition or structure: a state of being or reality. Then we will build a model of the universe upon this description. This Burden of Proof will consist of several sentences, which are either axioms or derived from the preceding sentences, to provide the details for this model. This book is a redefinition of how we view the universe and ourselves.

Premise #1: An object is defined as an element of the domain of reality

Premise #2: A state is defined as an object's condition

Premise #3: A nothing object is defined as the object with a Null State condition

Premise #4: A something object is defined as having a state opposite of nothing

We start the investigation with these four premises. The domain of reality is simply the model of the universe that we are trying to understand. And it is assumed that this model includes understandable elements. If it is understandable, then an object is an element with a state. In the number universe, an object is a number (element), and it has a value. So the first separation is between nothing and something. This is the simplest of all the investigation steps.

Therefore, Conclusion #1: An object cannot be something and nothing

Reason: By classical logic's law of non-contradiction (contradictory statements cannot both be true in the same sense at the same time). An object has to be either of those two states. No other states exist.

Nothing doesn't contain something and is not a part of something.

Premise #5: Essence is defined as a state that is not the Null State

This essence is something that won't be described until later.

Therefore, Conclusion #2: A something object has essence

Therefore, Conclusion #3: A nothing object does not have essence

Reason: From Premises #2 and #5

Simply something has an essence that is not nothing. But nothing is nothing.

Premise #6: Real things are defined as multiple something objects

Premise #7: Real things must be unique

Premise #8: Real things can interact

To have multiple elements within the domain of reality means that there must exist some identity process. Otherwise, these multiple elements are the same element. And this identity process could exist in the real things themselves, giving them uniqueness and interactions. An object identity is its essence.

Premise #8A: A real thing's essence exhaustively determines its uniqueness and interactions. (From Microsoft Copilot)

Therefore, Conclusion #4: Essence has state properties of Uniqueness

Therefore, Conclusion #5: Essence has state properties of Interactions

Reason: Real things are something objects that have states and these states are states of essence.

As we work our way towards the universe, real things

interact without specifying the nature of these interactions. And all of these real things must be unique.

Premise #9: Non-real things are defined as multiple nothing objects

Premise #10: Non-real things must be unique from each other

Premise #11: Non-real things can interact with each other

These are provided for completeness. If there are multiple somethings, then there may be multiple nothings. However, non-real things do not have an essence.

Therefore, Conclusion #6: There are no Non-real things

Reason: Non-real things only have one state, which is the Null state. So they cannot be unique, nor can they interact. Structures composed solely of Null State elements cannot be distinguished within this model unless relational/contextual markers are introduced. (From Microsoft Copilot)

There is nothing unique about non-real things. And to have multiple nothings requires uniqueness. There is nothing but there are no non-real things. So Premise 9, 10, and 11 are wrong.

Premise #12: Space is defined as a property of essence

Premise #13: Uniqueness is the space essence

occupies

Premise #14: Interactions is the space essence changes

Space is a new definition required to separate multiple real things. Each real thing is unique because of the space it occupies.

Therefore, Conclusion #7: Real things can not be single points in space

Reason: A point in space has no size, so the essence can not be unique.

Therefore, Conclusion #8: Real thing's essence must exist over space

Reason: Uniqueness is the space real things occupy. By classical logic's law of non-contradiction (contradictory statements cannot both be true in the same sense at the same time).

This will be important when we review electromagnetic charges.

Therefore, Conclusion #9: Multiple real things can not occupy the same space

Reason: Occupying the same space violates the essence uniqueness.

Therefore, Conclusion #10: Nothing cannot exist over space

Reason: Nothing does not have essence and space is a property of essence.

Premise #15: Time is defined as a property of

essence

Premise #16: Uniqueness is also the time essence occupies

Premise #17: Interactions is also the time essence changes

Time is another new definition required by a dynamic model. Here, time is viewed as a change in essence, the something that is contained in real things. Nothing about movement, speed of light, or even whether time is common for all real things is stated at this time.

Therefore, Conclusion #11: Essence change is instantaneous across the space of a real thing

Reason: Uniqueness is defined as the space, time that a Real things occupies.

Therefore, Conclusion #12: Nothing does not exist over time

Reason: Nothing does not have essence and time is a property of essence

Premise #18: Energy is defined as the relationship between space and time of a real thing

Premise #19: Energy flows and has a wavelength and frequency (space & time)

Therefore, Conclusion #13: Real things in regular space contain no energy

Reason: Instantaneous changes is the same thing as saying infinite speed which forces the wavelength to be

zero.

This is key to the new theory. People think of space and time as a universal concept, and objects occupy space and take time. But in this Theory of Amorphous, space and time only exist in real things. And we see that preserving real things as unique entities eliminates the concept of internal energies. However, the universe we are modeling has internal energies. Solving this dilemma requires the use of the singularity space. This is a 1/R space that is larger on the inside than on the outside. So the definition of space only exists inside each real thing. And the same is true with time. The space and time we once considered a universal concept are actually boundary conditions at the edges of these real things.

Now for a real thing, energy exists from its center singularity point to the edge of its boundary. However, instantaneous changes at infinite speeds over an endless distance are a mathematically undefined operation. To define this as the speed of light requires other premises.

Premise #20: Space and time interact between real things at their boundaries.

Premise #21: The space and time must agree at these boundaries or changes will occur until they agree.

Premise #22: Subspace is defined as the conglomeration of real thing boundaries.

Premise #23: Instantaneous changes at infinite speeds over an infinite distance in singularity space is viewed as virtual light in subspace.

This virtual light moves at the speed of light.

Therefore, Conclusion #14: Real things with singularity space have energy that appears on their borders.

Reason: Real things in singularity space have an infinite distance for instantaneous changes of existence.

Now subspace is what we call the universe. Without real things this space wouldn't exist.

Therefore, Conclusion #15: Energy is evenly distributed at the edges around the edge of the real things.

Reason: Geometrically, the singularity point exists somewhere within the real thing. The energy anyplace along the edge is inversely proportional to the distance between the singularity point and the edge.

We have actually painted ourselves into a corner by saying that singularity spaces exist in real space. We just used this notion of flat space as the distance between a real thing's singularity point and its edge. If our notion of flat space changes, then our definition of energy would change as well. If a real object is at rest (non-moving), then its singularity point would be in the center. If it is moving, then its singularity point would be off-center. The different viewpoints arise from the various notions of flat space. Flat space does not exist as a universal axiom; it is derived from the singular spaces. All of this will be explained shortly.

Premise #24: Force is defined as the interactions of real things

Therefore, Conclusion #16: The force is the result on the real things virtual light on their boundary edge. This affects any other real thing that touching its border.

Reason: Interactions are a change in space and time of the real things.

Therefore, Conclusion #17: The effect must be equal for affected real things.

Reason: All things being equal the definition of the substance of real things are the same.

Therefore, Conclusion #18: Forces are felt at the edge of the essence of real things

Reason: The energy is evident at the edge of the real things.

Therefore, Conclusion #19: Changes in energy due to a force are redistributed around a real thing

Reason: A change in energy results in a change in the distance of the singularity point and the area where the force is applied. This movement of the singularity point results in a shift in energy around the object.

Premise #25: Universe is defined a subspace where real things interact with each other

Therefore, Conclusion #20: All real things touch the universe to be part of it

Reason: All forces occur at the edge of real things and all forces occur (interactions) in the universe.

Premise #26: Smear is defined as adding a new dimension to real things.

Premise #27: Energy distribution must remain continuous

Therefore, Conclusion #21: Dimensions can only be added by another real thing

Reason: Real things' dimensions exist within themselves. To interact, they must somehow interconnect. However, not all of their dimensions may interconnect, causing them to smear each other in different dimensions.

Premise #28: The boundary of a real thing moves at the speed of light due to internal forces.

Premise #29: The internal and external forces must balance to keep a real thing boundary stationary

Therefore, Conclusion #22: A particle must be made of two or more real things where their forces keep each other in check.

Reason: Only real things have forces.

The old concept of forces reaching across the universe is erroneous. Suppose you are feeling a force, such as gravity or electromagnetism. In that case, it's because you are in contact with the real thing that is affecting you. Now this might not seem obvious, but I can explain it later on.

I found only two models that satisfied Premise #29,

one for matter and one for light. I'll now switch to a descriptive explanation for the model.

Theory Description

This is a theory different from the standard particle model theory of Physics. Instead of assigning various attributes to particles of matter to explain the forces of nature this model is based upon the simple concept of singularity space interactions.

Synopsis

The universe of space and time is created by an almost infinite number of singularity derived spaces that interact with each other. These interactions make the matter and light that we see around us.

Amorphous Backdrop

This is an intellectual argument that there are no universal structures of dimensions, directions, or quantification to anything other than the singularities. Only separate singularities exist, and space and time are derived from their interactions. How singularities can exist on a formless surface is beyond the scope of this paper.

Description of a Space Singularity

A singularity is a two-dimensional flat space where the interior is larger than the exterior. Other shapes of space singularities may exist, but this shape is useful in modeling our physical universe.

This two-dimensional singularity has a singularity point in the center that contains infinite space. Around this point, the size of this space is defined by a 1/Radius

scale. Drawing circles around this point shows an interesting construct, the larger the circle, the smaller it's outside circumference. An infinitely large circle would be a point, no size, in contrast to the center point's infinite size. It is different from anything that we have seen in the physical universe.

Subspace Universe

The Subspace Universe is the four-dimensional space-time that we live in. It exists on the outer boundaries of these singularity spaces. While there appears to be an infinite number of singularity spaces, there is only one continuous Universe. Or at least only one that we know about.

Singularity Interactions

Singularities interact with each other on their outside boundaries. The reason is the internal energy within a singularity. It has a virtual packet of energy from its singularity point to its outer edge, with energy inversely proportional to the product of its length (as viewed from the universe) and the number of wavelengths. There are two different types of singularities depending on the direction this energy takes. This energy is virtual light; its wavelength equals the distance between the singularity center point and the outer edge of the singularity-derived space, multiplied by the number of wavelengths. And it can appear to move inwards toward the singularity or outward toward the outer surface. Notice that there is a one-to-one relationship between this energy and the resolution scale of the singularity boundary, the 1/ Radius scale.

When two singularities touch, their resolution scales must agree (energy balance), or there will be movement until they do. This movement is a result of a shift in the centers of singularity. However, all movement is an illusion because it occurs on an amorphous surface. The only real reference point is the continuous Subspace Universe. So the movement from this reference point is detected as acceleration.

Effects Upon the Subspace Universe

There are two different ways singularities can affect the continuous Subspace Universe. This depends upon whether a single singularity is acting alone or dual singularities are acting in concert with each other. The key to this interaction is the internal virtual energy that exists within each singularity. This energy acts against its boundary, exerting a force on the subspace universe that stretches or bends the space-time fabric. These forces from various singularities are vectors, and because of this fact, their effects can be geometrically added.

A single singularity has two effects upon the continuous Subspace Universe. A sourcing energy singularity will expand, pushing all other particles away from it with a force inverse to its size. A sinking energy singularity will shrink, attracting all other particles toward it again with a force inverse to its size. Note that the single singularity appears to have no mass, gravity, or charge that we associate with elementary particles. It has the same characteristics that we associate with dark matter and dark energy.

Two singularities can form a dual interaction when they are perpendicular to each other. They actually create their own section of the space-time subspace universe. This section is affected by all other singularities and connects with the rest of the universe. The rule for this dual interaction is straightforward,

considering the nature of amorphous space. A singularity is spinning, resulting from the virtual energy at the center. So not only is its resolution scale defined (the 1/R size), but it's phase as well.

Since the other singularity of this dual interaction is perpendicular to this spin, this direction is not defined. It is actually smeared as a result of this spin from the first singularity. Both singularities are spinning, and both smear themselves in the directions of each other's spins. And by this fact, they create their own section of the universe between them.

From this simple interaction, two separate models can be generated. One is a model of an elementary particle, and the other is a light model.

Seven Rules of Singularity Space Behavior:

The singularity space behaviors are listed below.

Rule #1: Normal space exists between and because of singularity space interactions. One universe made out of multiple universes.

Rule #2: Singularity spaces are always infinite in size. They are at their smallest on the outside boundary.

Rule #3: Singularity spaces contain virtual light between their centers and their boundaries. This distance, measured in normal (subspace) space, is the wavelength of this light. The speed of light is always C, measured in this normal space.

Rule #4: There are two types of singularity spaces, one sourcing virtual light and one sinking virtual light. The sourcing singularity spaces are in expansion. The

sinking singularity spaces are decreasing in size.

Rule #5: Two singularity spaces of the same type cannot overlap. Singularity spaces don't contain singularity spaces.

Rule #6: Virtual light can be summed across singularity spaces at their boundaries. These boundaries define normal space (subspace). This light can be viewed as a perpendicular and a tangential component to the subspace boundaries (along the boundaries and perpendicular to the boundaries).

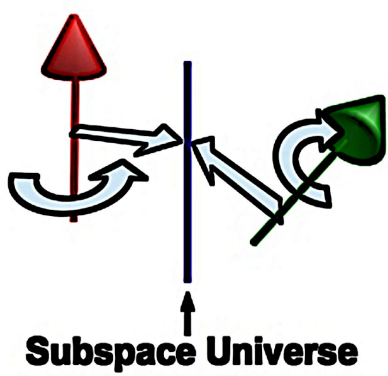
Rule #7: The perpendicular aspect of this light must equal zero, or the boundary between the singularity spaces will move based upon the vector addition of the light's energy.

Another way to state Rule #7 is that the boundaries of the singularity spaces must agree with each other. The larger the subspace the smaller it's outside boundary because of its inverse space nature. When singularity spaces touch their boundaries must agree or movement will occur until the dimensions agree.

Model of an Elementary Particle

Let's take the simplest possible model of two spheres of subspace side by side. We immediately note that neither subspace is contained. They move away from each other. Suppose we surround one sphere with a donut-shaped subspace, one whose infinite centers are on a ring. In that case, we see that the sphere is only captured on the plane of the donut but would spill out above and below.

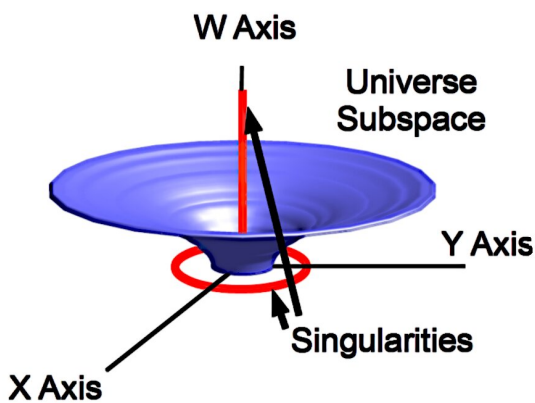
The trick to the model is that when a singularity subspace bumps another subspace, it starts to spin. So the path of one singularity space is due to the other singularity space's spin.



An elementary particle model is based on two singularities, locked together and smeared into a line and a circle. The innermost singularity lies along the fourth-dimensional axis, identified as the W axis, forming a cylindrical singularity. This is a real axis, not

the time axis used in Relativity. Instead of having just one center of infinite space, there is an endless set along the W axis. The outermost singularity is a circle at the W = 0 position, generating a donut-shaped singularity surrounding the innermost singularity. Instead of having just one center of infinite space, there is an endless set along this circle in the center of the donut.

They map out a parabola wine glass of the subspace universe between them. I call this parabola wine glass the area of compression since the forces perpendicular to this area from both singularities are equal and opposite, keeping the singularities locked in place.

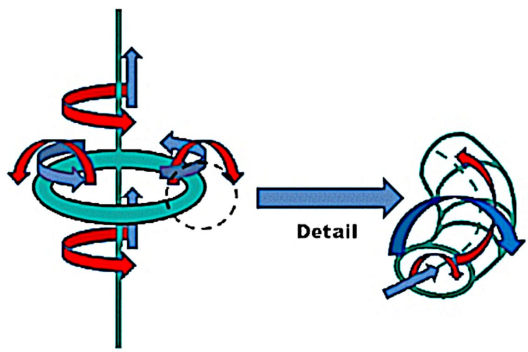


Gravitation Space Time Curvature

Suppose you add a second spin to the particle, a second singularity circle around the W axis with a different axis. In that case, this Area of Compression becomes a volume. This provides a simplified form of Einstein's General Theory of Relativity, assuming spherical symmetry, a vacuum, and a point mass.

Now, there could be other solutions, like the

Schwarzchild presented solution, assuming spherical symmetry, in a vacuum, with a mass at a point. This model requires three singularities to generate it. One along the W axis, one has a ring around the W axis at the W = 0 position, and one has a ring torus around the W axis with a ring singularity at its center. Both models give the same gravity at a distance from a particle. To prove which model is correct requires measurements at close atomic distances.

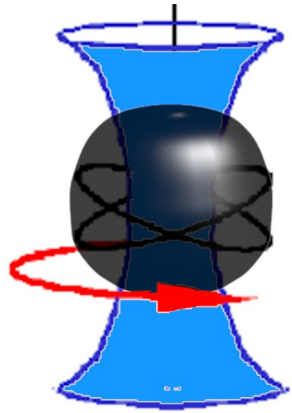


The continuing discussion concerning electromagnetic and nuclear forces applies to either model; however, I will continue to use the simplest model for the rest of this discussion.

Expansion of Particle Model

One concern with this theory is the parabola wine glass of gravity, which basically made a hole in the universe that didn't lead anywhere —just down to the W = 0 position of the W Axis, where it stopped. However, looking at the math of gravity, this stopping point seems artificial. So instead of just mapping a wine glass section of the subspace universe, it's mapping a complete hourglass with two sides. One high in the positive W Axis direction and one in the low negative W Axis. Two views of reality that may or may not

always agree.



This is a four-dimensional object. The sphere is wrapped around the line without touching it. Gravity space-time is between the line and the sphere.

This provides insight into the sourcing or sinking of internal virtual photons, whose energies exist within each singularity. If both singularities (the line and the circle) are sourcing virtual light, then the parallel addition of this virtual light on the hourglass would appear as light moving away from the particle. If both singularities are sinking virtual light, then this parallel addition would appear as light moving toward the particle. Now, this is virtual light, but it extends through space, and it looks like it is trying to create energy. This would break the model, which requires it to hold energy as mass rather than dissipate or accept it.

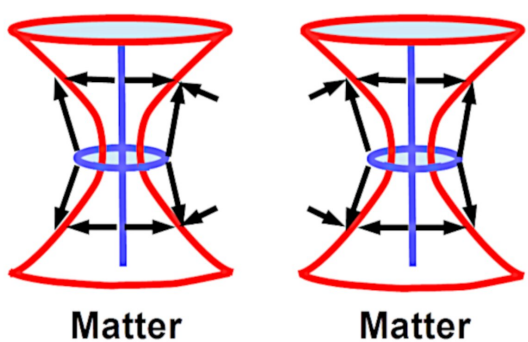
The virtual light adds or subtracts from the light that is being attracted by gravity, the shape of the area of compression. In other words, I am introducing another concept; light is either flowing up or down this parabola hourglass of gravity, depending on whether

the dual singularities are sinking or sourcing virtual light. And this light follows the Time Axis along the parabola's curve. This introduces the concept of matter and antimatter particles.

Electrostatic Forces

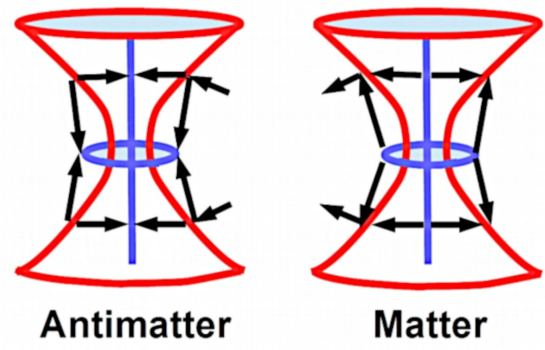
The effects of electrostatic attraction and repulsion can also be seen in this model. The forces act on two particles side by side, each from the other's outer singularity. Two sourcing or two sinking energy singularity will cancel each other out. At the same time, a sourcing and sinking energy singularity will attract each other. This force is electrostatic due to the fine-structure constant.

Both particles experience an electrical force, but the opposite charge results from the outer ring. Two like particles, matter-matter or antimatter-antimatter, will repel each other due to the combination of forces from their inner foci.



Likewise, a matter-antimatter combination will attract each other up to a limit set by the Nuclear Strong force, which counteracts the force between two charged particles over a short distance. Two

like particles can stay within this limit without experiencing a repulsive force.

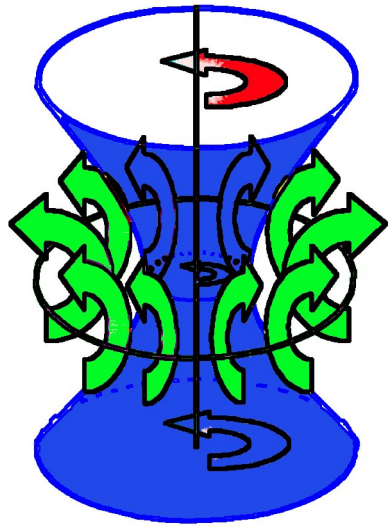


Note that this forces a charge restriction: positive to matter and negative to antimatter. The particles that we know of, like electrons, Mesons, and Neutrinos, are composite particles of both matter and antimatter. These models will be shown later.

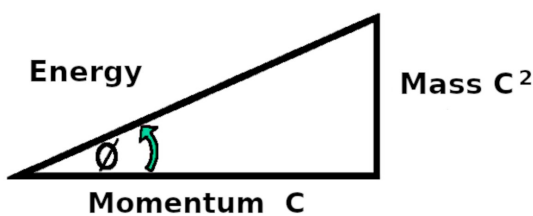
Electromagnetic Forces

Magnetism can also be simply explained because a moving particle is slanted in its direction of travel. The relativistic effects of an object in motion actually cause it to lean in the direction of travel. This angling of the internal force perpendicular to the direction of travel is what causes the magnetic force.

To see the magnetic field, we have to know how the spinning singularity spaces interact. Each spinning singularity has a force. The outer singularity exerts an electric force, and the inner singularity exerts a magnetic force. These forces are the same except for the geometry of the singularity spin. What's important to notice is the spin associated with each of these forces. Notices that they are perpendicular to each other.



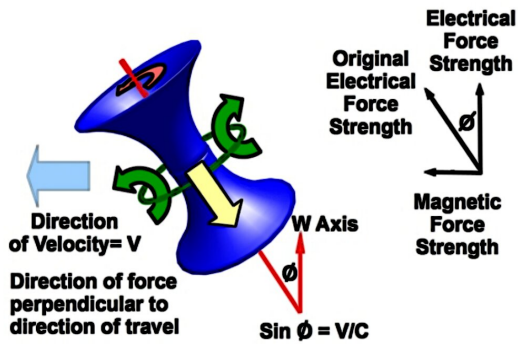
The inner singularity, the directrix to the parabola hourglass, is only along the W axis when the object is at rest to your observation. The relativistic effects of an object in motion actually cause it to lean in the direction of travel. This is similar to Einstein's relationship between **Energy, Momentum, and Mass (cosine angle = v/c).**



Now, the strange action of the Magnetic Field is this. It is only generated by a group of moving charged particles. And its effects on another charge particle appear only when that particle is moving through this field. There is no force on a stationary charge particle. The magnetic force is perpendicular to both the field

and the path of the charged particle.

When a particle is moving, it has a slant towards its direction of motion. So the spinning ring singularity — the one that's generating the electric field —is also slanted. This slant is the magnetic component, and it is perpendicular to the travel direction. The magnetic field is related to the lean angle, which is the velocity. The electrical field is also reduced perpendicular to the travel vector, although this has not been detected experimentally.

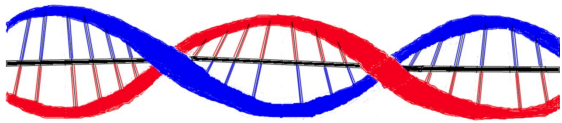


An electron is not affected by a magnetic field unless the electron is moving through the field. It cannot see this force unless it is moving and there is a slope to its spinning ring singularity. The slope allows the magnetic field to influence the spin of that particle’s electrical subspace. And since it is affecting the particle's side, a change in the balance of forces in the area of compression will cause a movement perpendicular to both the magnetic field and the particle's direction of travel.

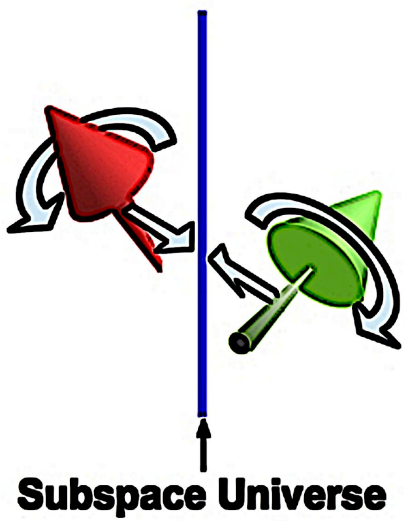
Model of Light

Another model exists that uses dual singularities that

smear in the direction of each other's spins. This is a model of light that looks like a double helix, like a DNA molecule.



Each singularity is a helix, and in between them is a straight line representing the subspace universe. At any point along the line, the two singularities are perpendicular to each other, **45**° to the line representing the subspace universe. This line is on top of the existing subspace universe affected by gravity and dark matter interactions. This shows one polarity across a four-dimensional space.



These singularities have virtual packets of energy from their singularity points to this straight line representing the subspace universe, with an energy inversely

proportional to the distance from the singularity point to its outer edge. There are two different types of light models depending on the direction of this energy. We have not detected two types of light models in our experiments. I suspect that the light from anti-matter particles would generate this type of light.

Note that both types of light have positive energy and momentum.
Now the equations of Maxwell only show one type of light, a waveform that only travels at one speed in the vacuum of space. It is sinusoidal in nature with the electrical field E and the magnetic field H orthogonal to each other and in phase with each other. There are two different polarities to this light.

Now, the question is: how do we relate these equations to the model? My definition of magnetic fields is **90o** out of phase with Maxwell's.

Wave Particle Duality

The problem with wave-particle duality is that it seems illogical that an object can act like a wave one moment and then like a particle the next. The reason for this is the amorphous nature of the background, multidimensional space, and the singularities themselves. If you included the singularities, then it's a particle. If you only included the effect that the singularities have on the space-time continuum, then it's a wave.

Take, for example, the double slit experiment. Shooting electrons through a double slit will either show a particle distribution of electrons going through the slits or an interference pattern of the matter wave going

through both holes at once. The difference is whether the singularities went through the slits or somehow went around the slits, and only the space-time continuum went through the slits.

Now it is slightly more complicated with light since light is connected to matter. If a charged particle is accelerated or decelerated, it generates light. If a particle changes state, it is either creating or accepting light. And since state changes and accelerated–decelerated effects the gravity of a particle, then we know these processes are related.

First, let's consider a particle that undergoes a state change, going from a higher to a lower energy level. A photon of light energy is peeled off from the particle by way of its singularities. Now think of this photon as a twisted rubble band singularity. And it stays this way until it unites with another particle, raising its energy level.

Now, let's look at the result of an acceleration or deceleration of a particle that has a charge, in other words, a space-time continuum. This velocity change causes a ripple to move across this continuum at the speed of light. This ripple has both an electric and a magnetic component due to the change in the spinning of the singularity-derived spaces, much as an ocean wave does, as described by Maxwell's equations. Now, these equations need to be updated to account for this wave action. I am convinced that updated Maxwell’s equations could provide a new dynamic view of subspace interactions.

Universal Model

Consider that everything moves at the speed of light: the singularities, the virtual light from the singularities, and the light energy in the space. Is this enough to make a universal model for everything in the universe? In other words, there are no points in space, only movement.

This makes sense because the virtual light from the singularity's center to its outer edge travels at infinite speed over infinite distance; it only appears to move at the speed from this reference point —the physical universe. The singularity centers are also an endless space, so any movement would have to be infinite speed over infinite distance. In other words, they move at the speed of light per this space-time reference point. And because they move at the speed of light, light moves at the speed of light.

Modeling Our Physical Universe

Elementary particles can only exist in discrete sizes. This is because the gravity field is directly related to the mass that produces it, but the energy of the mass — the light around the neck —is inversely related to the strength of the gravity. A larger gravity curvature would result in a smaller energy at the neck of the hourglass. A larger subspace would have greater centripetal force, but lower energy. And as it began to attract more light, it would no longer remain in balance and would have to reduce its size, releasing energy.

Both matter and antimatter elementary particles have

mass and produce a gravity field, as shown in the parabola hourglass. However, when they are side by side, they affect each other's fields, reducing the overall mass and gravity field in an algebraic addition of positive (matter) and negative (antimatter) masses.

It is possible to develop particle models in which composite particles consist of both matter and antimatter particles. In these models, the summation of masses must add up to zero, since the fundamental elementary particles are much heavier than any known particles. The relativistic movement of the masses provides the delta changes that give the particles their masses. Likewise, the forces are added together, with the residual forces accounting for the particles' charges.

Neutrinos

Looking at the simplest particle construction shows that it is a particle of no mass. It is made out of one antimatter elementary particle and one matter elementary particle. This neutrino's particle also has no charge. It is hard to determine its stability, but it must move at a speed close to the speed of light, since the two masses cancel each other out. There is no relativistic mass addition to give it any weight.

Electron

The following model shows two matter particles moving around an anti-matter particle. Each of the outer particles has a mass of 1, and the innermost particle has a mass of -2. The two outer particles rotate around the inner particle billions of times a second at a distance comparable to the Compton wavelength. This produces the relativistic mass change that equals the

weight of the electron. Of course, this raises the question about the resultant leftover forces. The inner particle has a force spin of 4, and the outermost particles have a force spin of 1 each. The leftover force of two is the charge of the electron.

This is a particle view of an electron model; there is also a wave view. When you move away from the inner structure, only the gravity of the electron's space-time continuum and the electrical field are evident. So there is no energy lost by the spinning particles.

Mesons

The meson models are interesting because they fit the observations to date. They are heavier than the electron model and have more degrees of freedom. There are an infinite number of forms for the Meson model. They are centered on the **-3** core and have various states, each with a different charge. There is a zero charge state consisting of a **-3** core with three **+2** particles and three **-1** particles. There is a negative **2** spin (single charge) consisting of a **-3** core with two **+2** particles and a single **-1** particle. Also, there is a positive **2** spin (single charge) consisting of a **-3** core with four **+2** particles and five **-1** particles. This gives a clue to their instability.

Stability may have to do with refresh, the sinking, and sourcing of light from the universe. When one divides the number of internal forces by the number of mass particles, the mesons have a higher number than the electron. To put it simply, more things are spinning in a

meson than in an electron.

Baryons

Anyone's guess, although mesons circling antimatter electrons is an option. The center of a Proton has to be a simple matter particle due to the positive charge. It may have two antimatter 31/2 around a matter 121/2 to give it a charge of plus three. The inner matter mass is 4, where each antimatter particle mass would be 1.732. Even with the relativistic mass change of the antimatter particle, the inner matter particle's weight would still dominate. Then two negative-mass particles, electrons, would be attracted to it, giving the overall particle a positive mass. This particle would be stable in an energy well that the sub-particles couldn't escape. The next step will be to calculate the weight of these particle models. Hopefully, someone will champion these calculations.

One last thought about particles. These are particles of matter that may have energy and gravity, but may have an entirely different light shell for interacting with light. There are other models for particles, perhaps consisting of multiple singularities, that would react entirely differently from the particles listed above.

Ending

The Future

I see space travel happening a lot faster than we ever imagined. So I wanted to give a glimpse of the future if we dare to go there. Remember, either we live or we die; we grow or we shrink —it's fundamental to how the universe is constructed.

Dark Matter Warp Engines:

Dark matter is a valuable substance because it exerts a force. You can find it in space away from any matter, but it would be hard to mine since it would not exist in clumps but would be equally distributed across space. Some believe dark matter is the black streaks we see in other galaxies. Manufacturing it will require a lot of energy to tear apart particles to reach their singularity space, but sourcing singularity space particles would make a very efficient and safe fuel. You would have to space them like we do with radio antennas to concentrate their force in one direction. The strength would be dependent on the amount of dark matter used. It would be akin to the sailboat, only you are using the winds of the universe.

Now, to go faster than the speed of light will require a warp field of sorts, disconnecting the ship from the rest of the universe. In essence, you have to make the overall mass of the ship zero in the same manner as the neutrino particles. We would have to do a balancing act with anti-matter particles, but it could be done.

Could we generate a gravity field using electrical and magnetic fields? A few years ago I would have said no,

but now I think it is possible. We would have to understand the dynamics of the updated Maxwell's equations.

Force Fields:

Force fields exist in nature through chemical bonding and electromagnetic attractions and repulsions. The ability to create fields of energy also exists in our culture, as in radio waves and radiation fields. The ability to push back on an object using a field of energy would be key to a force-field concept. This has to do with the acceleration concept of a virtual photon missing its mark —the movement of normal space. It's doable. It may require the building of unnatural particles using multiple singularity spaces.

The trick with a force field is in the generation of space. Suppose you could generate miles of separation within an inch. You could build a wall that no one could penetrate. And if you could generate space, you could reduce space, making transit tunnels that could reduce travel times around the globe. Is this possible? I don't know. Since multiple definitions of the area of compression define space, it may be possible.

Energy enough to last us through multiple lifetimes:

I'm sorry. You can't live in the 19th century forever. That's the era of cars, lights, and the burning of fossil fuels. It's time to come forward and actually plan our cities so that people can have their dreams. Whoever it was that stated that the only purpose of our lives was to live to support foreign bankers has to be shown the exit door to this country. I would rather be broke than be a

slave to foreign interests.

Think about it. One lightning bolt can power a house for a year. Do we have an energy crisis, or a management crisis? It has already been proven that superconductors can hold vast amounts of power. Are we working toward developing this? No, we're afraid we'll offend someone. Someone will get a lawsuit started. Someone at the Legion of Other Nations will start complaining about us. The talking TV heads will start spinning their stories, and politician will start pocketing their favors. And none of this will be to your advantage.ng their favors. And none of this will be toward your advantage.

According to this theory, the potential energy stored between the matter and antimatter particles making up the electron could provide all of our energy needs for the foreseeable future. A simple AA battery could power a car for life! In fact, I think it's time to start building NCC – 1701. But as you can guess, I'm a dreamer.

I am sorry. There is a whole future here, but you have to grab it; it won't be given to you. There is more than enough energy to power your dreams, but you have to do more than play computer games to get it. If you want a future, you have to fight for it. Make your demands heard, then start fighting for change. And don't trust the politicians, EVER! Having the foxes guard the hen house is never a good idea. They have their own agenda.

If I live long enough, I'll write another book about them.

The Vision

I had said that I have come to the end of my quest and reached a vision so profound, so enormous, and so simple that it has taken my breath away. Now, at the end, I'll share this vision. It's simple, of course, that's what makes it so hard.

One of the crowning achievements was the Hubble Telescope's view of one of the darkest areas of the sky to reveal an almost infinite number of galaxies; more stars than people could visit in one hundred million years. More than enough room to play.

I had this nagging question in the back of my mind. If particles are moving, then their centers are moving. But their centers are infinite in size, so how could the centers move? They would be moving faster than the speed of light. So it finally hit me that the centers are not moving; in fact, they had never moved. Not since the Big Bang. So how can the outsides move but the insides not? Space came from inside the singularity spaces. The movements are all derived from the interactions of the elementary particles composed of these singularity spaces. They're fixed, but the space between them is moving. It may, in fact, be only one center for all particles, but notice how alive everything is. Everything is pulsating with energy, everything is in movement.

The model comes from Einstein's General Theory of Relativity, in which he presents gravity as a curved space-time. I've modified this vision slightly by adding

a real fourth dimension and allowing time to follow the light. This gives us a whole different view of the universe. We expected a time axis to freeze all motion, like a film, where each frame is a snapshot in time and motion only occurs as the film rolls. Instead, here everything is moving, nothing is static; here, there is life.

Now you know the truth. You know where the center of the universe is. Inside every particle, inside every light particle, inside every life, there's the center of the universe. And whether the universe is infinite or the size of your hand is unimportant. It's what's inside of you that's important.

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